NOTE XXVIII.

A NEW HELOTA-SPECIES FROM SUMATRA

BY

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The species described in this Note and dedicated to the late Dr. E. Candèze of Glain near Liege is very interesting necessitating the establishment of a new section in my Synopsis of the species of this genus [1]. It belongs to the division I (base of elytra coloured as the apex), A (elytra with four convex flavous spots), *b* (pronotum finely and evenly punctured, without raised patches), but it has the prosternum neither entirely fulvous (α), nor fulvous in the middle with the lateral portions metallic green (β): in the new species the prosternum is entirely of a dark metallic green colour.

Helota Candezei, n. sp. ♂.

Length $6^1/_2$ mm. — Subshining; above dark bronze green with purple tinges along the middle of the elytra, especially round the elytral spots; antennae dark pitchy approaching to black; the elytra provided with two pairs of small convex flavous spots which are placed between the 3rd and 6th striae; the anterior spots are larger than the posterior ones. Underneath the head, the prosternum and the elytral folds are dark bronze green; the meso- and metasternum, the abdomen, the coxae and the femora (the tip of the latter excepted) reddish testaceous; the tip of the femora and the entire tibiae and tarsi are dark pitchy, the claws reddish testaceous.

The upper surface of the head is rather strongly punctured, the punctures on the clypeus, however, are fine and wider apart; the punctures on the raised middle portion are elongate-ovate.

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[1] Notes Leyden Museum, Vol. XIII, 1891, p. 223.

The prothorax is at the base distinctly broader than long, and narrows in slightly curved lines towards the front-margin; the sides are indistinctly crenulate, the front-margin is curved backwards, the anterior angles are slightly protruding; the base is deeply bisinuate, the basal angles are acute, the median lobe is truncate; the upper surface is covered with punctures which become larger and more closely set towards the lateral margins; in front of the scutellum a longitudinal impunctate streak is present on the basal half, and it is accompanied on each side by a large but indistinct impression. The scutellum is strongly transverse, glossy and impunctate.

The elytra are subparallel narrowing somewhat to the apices which are slightly dehiscent and almost conjointly rounded. Each elytron is provided with ten regular rows of punctures (the 10th row is marginal); the punctures of the 7th—10th rows are larger than the others; the interstices are provided with some extremely fine punctures and become more or less costate towards the apex, especially the 3rd and 9th which extend to the apical margin.

The under surface of the head shows in the middle very distinct but rather remotely placed punctures, on the lateral portions the punctures are very close together. The middle of the prosternum is sparsely punctured, on the sides however the punctures are larger and more densely set. The middle of the metasternum is impunctate, the abdomen finely but very distinctly punctured. The apical ventral segment is flattened, transversely impressed before the apex which is broadly truncate. The tibiae are provided with large punctures, the anterior ones are strongly curved.

A single male specimen, captured at Palembang (Sumatra) by Mr. Bouchard, in the Leyden Museum.

Leyden Museum, November 1898.